

The preparation of the first draft and the final execution of the codicil. The codicil was taken up by your father for execution by one of your junior partners and was executed by your father on his yacht just prior to sailing for Europe. My best recollection is that your father instructed me to insert your name as one of the executors who were also to be trustees under the will and codicils. I certainly have no recollection of any instruction to the contrary, or to change the provisions of the original will in this respect. My only explanation is that in the hurry of transcribing the codicil the words "my son Ralph" were omitted from the clause as to executors, although they appeared three or four lines above in the clause as to the guardianship of the minors. The original draft of the codicil has unfortunately been destroyed.

I repeat that from what he said to me in his latest conference with me a few days before his death he understood and to the belief that you were named as an executor and trustee in his then existing will and codicils, and that it was his hope that you should be an executor and trustee, and you certainly would have been if he had lived to execute the will, a draft of which I had prepared. Of course, the unfortunate omission cannot be remedied by this explanation, but I think it is due to you that the explanation be made.

Yours sincerely,
WM. R. HORNBLOWER.

Mr. Pulitzer ratified in his will a prior gift which he had made to Columbia University of \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a school of journalism, and ratified an agreement for an additional \$1,000,000.

The testator made the second bequest to the university subject to certain conditions which must be complied with. In case these conditions are not met it is provided that the \$1,000,000 shall go instead to Harvard University, one-half for the establishment of a school of journalism and one-half for prizes and scholarships as provided in the will. Under the will it shall be necessary that the executors be satisfied within seven years from the date of death of the testator that the school of journalism has been in successful operation for three years.

Mr. Pulitzer expressed his views and desire with regard to the school of journalism as follows:

"I am deeply interested in the progress and elevation of journalism, having spent my life in that profession, regarding it as a noble profession and one of unequalled importance for the future of the world and the people. I desire to assist in attracting to this profession young men of character and ability, also to help those already engaged in the profession to acquire the highest moral and intellectual training. The school should be a place of instruction for lawyers, physicians, engineers, military and naval officers, engineers, architects and artists, and for the instruction of journalists. That all other professions and not journalism should have the advantage of special training is to me a source of regret. I have felt that I could contribute in no more effective way to the benefit of the world than by founding and maintaining adequate schools of journalism."

The prizes and scholarships created by Mr. Pulitzer are:

First—Annually, for the best and most suggestive paper on the future of the world and the people, or for any one idea that will promise great improvement in the operation of the school, one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

Second—Annually, for the most distinguished and meritorious public service rendered by any newspaper during the year, a gold medal costing five hundred dollars (\$500).

Third—Annually, for the best history of the services rendered to the public by the American press during the preceding year, one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

Fourth—Five annual travelling scholarships of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) each, to be awarded as follows:

One to the student of music in America whom the advisory board deem the most talented and deserving, in order that he may continue his studies in the advancement of European music.

Another to an art student in America who shall be certified to the advisory board as the most promising and deserving, or, if none be certified, then as the Advisory Board may select, in order that he may continue his studies in Europe.

Fifth—Annually, for the best editorial article written during the year, the testator intended to award a prize of \$1,000.

Sixth—Annually, for the best example of a reporter's work during the year, the testator intended to award a prize of \$1,000.

Seventh—Annually, for the best American novel published during the year which shall present the most attractive and most complete picture of the life and the highest standard of American life and the highest standard of American manhood, one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

Fosters Educational Drama.

Eighth—Annually, for the original American play performed in New York which shall be the best representative of the value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners, one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

Ninth—Annually, for the best book of the year upon the history of the United States, two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

Tenth—Annually, for the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the country, one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

Mr. Pulitzer said also that he had always been desirous of a college education, who wished to gain a college education, who wished to gain a college education, who wished to gain a college education.

Herbert, the youngest son, sixteenth (\$200), Ralph, the second son, sixteenth (\$200), the remaining one-tenth (\$100) to be held for the benefit of the principal executors and managers of the business of the trust estate, that one-tenth (\$100) of the stock of each of the companies shall be sold on such day as the executors or principal executors or managers of the business of the trust estate may deem most deserving in point of ability and integrity.

Herbert's income from his sixteenth interest in the business is, however, restricted to \$200 a year from each paper between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five, and to \$200 a year from each paper between the ages of twenty-five and thirty.

After thirty both Joseph and Herbert are entitled to the whole undivided income of their respective shares. No restriction has been placed upon the income which Ralph may draw from his sixteenth interest. The excess earnings over Joseph's \$200 a year and over Herbert's \$200 a year are to be divided equally between the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Philanthropic Society, subject to certain conditions.

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CLEANING THE STREETS DESPITE THE STRIKE OF THE DRIVERS.



POLICE ACTING AS ESCORTS FOR STRIKE BREAKERS.

TO BREAK STRIKE TO-DAY

Continued from first page.

000 to be distributed by his executors in their discretion among his secretaries, readers and companions and among certain of his editorial writers. He bequeathed \$5,000 to the Children's Aid Society and set apart \$50,000 for the erection of a fountain in Central Park. The testator also gave \$25,000 for the erection of a statue of Thomas Jefferson in New York City.

It is his hope that an equal sum may be raised by popular subscription and added to this fund for that purpose, and that a statue of that great statesman may at last adorn some public place in New York, the foremost Democratic city of the New Republic.

In addition to these public or quasi-public bequests, there are provisions for the members of the immediate family. Mr. Pulitzer's widow receives the use of the testator's residence in East 73d street during her life, and with remainder over at her death to his son Ralph, and with remainder over at Ralph's death to his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer.

Mr. Pulitzer's son, Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, is also left the widow for life, with remainder to the children and their issue. The income of a fund of \$250,000 is to be paid to the widow during her life, and after her death to be divided among the children, respectively, of the school of journalism, respectively, of the school of journalism, respectively, of the school of journalism.

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TO BREAK STRIKE TO-DAY

Continued from first page.

he replied that it was because of the character of men called for by the city. "Commissioner Edwards told me," he said, "that he wanted men who could take permanent places in the department. We are sifting the men out carefully before we bring them here, because he doesn't want men who come only to see Broadway and the Bowery and take the car route home after twenty-four hours."

Waddell and Commissioner Edwards were in conference for several hours last night. It was announced afterward that 1,490 more strike breakers would arrive in the city this morning, while Waddell said that he had promised to have 3,500 men here by tonight. "And I'm going to do it," he added. This will make up the quota that Commissioner Edwards says he will need to do the work of those who went out while the department is being reorganized. There are 2,000 strike breakers at work now, and while only 1,848 men went out, the department estimates that three men will be needed in place of each strike breaker during the period of reorganization and training men.

Back Pay for Strikers To-day.

The strikers are anxious about the pay still due them. They need the money to help them stay out, and after Ashton's unsuccessful attempt to see the Mayor yesterday he went to Controller Prendergast to ask when the men could get their money. They have coming to them the money for the weeks ended November 2 and November 9, amounting to nearly \$9,000. Controller Prendergast told Ashton that the payroll for November 2 was only received from the Mayor's office yesterday morning and the striking drivers would be paid off this morning in the basement of the Stewart Building at No. 35 Reade street.

The November 9 payroll had not been received from the Street Cleaning Department, the Controller said, and after it had been received it would be about four days in the ordinary course of business before the men could get their money.

The work of cleaning up the city was pushed forward yesterday with all the energy possible under the circumstances. The fact that practically as many men were at work on the job as before the strike was called did not produce the visible returns that one might expect for several reasons, chief among them being that three strike breakers were assigned to each cart sent out, where only one driver ordinarily held sway. The inexperience of the men and the accumulation of waste during the early days of the disturbance also detracted from the efficiency of the new street cleaners.

Manhattan and the Bronx, however, were rid of 1,491 loads of ashes and garbage before tonight in spite of all this, and 1,245 loads were removed from Brooklyn. This was a gain of 1,572 loads in the three boroughs over the preceding day. Only one stable in greater New York remained unopened at the end of the day—Stable O, in West Chester village. In the early part of the afternoon Stable A, at avenue C and 17th street, which had been forced to close on Saturday when its crew was needed to carry on the work of Stable R, on the lower East side, was put in commission again with nine carts and twenty-seven men. The official figures given out last night by the Street Cleaning Department showed that in all three boroughs there were 823 wagons working yesterday of a normal 1,780, a gain of 305 over the day before. The men who manned them numbered 1,538, four less than the regular strength of the department's drivers.

James A. Waddell, the representative of the agencies supplying the new drivers, commenting on these figures later, maintained that they sadly underrated the strength of the department.

"There are at least two thousand men in the ranks," he said. "The Commissioner's figures give only the men actually at work with the carts. We have held back between eight hundred and nine hundred men with a view to getting them used to the work and to have them on hand in case they are needed in an emergency."

"Progress! progress!" exclaimed Commissioner Edwards yesterday afternoon, when asked what the immediate plans of the department were. A summary of yesterday's work in the department showed not only a gain over Sunday, but an appreciable gain in the course of the day. Stable C reported ten more carts at work in the afternoon than in the morning and Stable R, to say nothing of the Bronx and Brooklyn stables, each sent in word of progress.

Stable R, at No. 349 Livingston street, the key to the East Side situation, where the dangers from exposed waste are greatest, began its activities early yesterday morning by sending out a force of thirty wagons to clean up Hixson, Stanton and the neighboring streets as far west as Attorney. Three hundred and sixty-five loads were carted away in all by the ninety men from this stable, against 210 on the preceding day. "It was around this district that Mayor Gaynor walked after attending the exercises yesterday morning in old Public School 2, in Henry street. Returning to the City Hall, he declared that everything appeared orderly to him in this region, where the worst disorders were said to have occurred, and that every one had treated him respectfully."

Ernst J. Lederle, Commissioner of Health, reiterated last night his assertion that there was practically no menace to the public health in the accumulation of garbage and refuse in the streets, especially in view of the opportune change in the weather. While he stood ready, he said, to assist Commissioner Edwards in case of an imminent peril to the public health, as provided for in Section 115 of the City Charter, two tours of the city yesterday had convinced him that the situation was well in hand and that any intervention on his part would be uncalled for.

Commissioner Thompson of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, offered the services of his assistants to follow the work of the Street Commissioner's new cleaners by dusting certain of the streets with water. In the course of the day several of the other city departments called up the fighting commissioner's office with offers of help and encouragement.

BEATTIE MUST DIE

Appeal of Wife Murderer Denied by Virginia Supreme Court.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 13.—By refusing today to grant an appeal in the case of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., convicted in Chesterfield County on September 8 for the murder of his wife, the Virginia Supreme Court takes away from the condemned man his last hope of escaping execution on November 24 unless Governor Mann should interfere.

While declining to-night to comment on the court's ruling, Governor Mann announced that he would issue a statement to-morrow after a conference with Beattie's lawyers, who are still fighting desperately in his behalf. There is a bare possibility that the Governor will grant a brief reprieve.

THREATEN GENERAL STRIKE

Ashton, Leader of Street Cleaners, Warns Mayor Gaynor.

William H. Ashton, leader of the street cleaners strike, declared in a speech at Cooper Union last night that he was against a general strike of teamsters, and in almost the next breath threatened a strike that would appall the city if Mayor Gaynor did not treat with the street cleaners.

"I don't want to hear the words 'general strike used,'" he said. "Do the people here realize if the teamsters went on strike? Imagine what it would mean to leave a hospital without milk. I don't believe in a strike of that kind. I don't believe in placing our intelligence up against that of Mayor Gaynor."

Five minutes later he said: "Just as sure as Mayor Gaynor exhausts his civil service list we will have a teamsters' strike that will make the Civic Club know whether they are living in New York or the suburbs."

The speech was made at a meeting organized by the Socialist Labor party. Nearly all the striking street cleaners were in the audience and there were jeers and hisses at every mention of Mayor Gaynor or street cleaning Commissioner Edwards. There was furious applause when Ashton threatened a general strike and this seemed to spur him on to a fresh effort.

"The question of a general strike is agitating the minds of the people of New York just now," he said. "I am assured of the assistance of the Hebrew Trade Union. We have twenty thousand men in the strike. Unless the striking drivers get their just dues to-morrow, our executive committee will take action to-morrow night that will cause more inconvenience than now exists. I hope more influence will be brought to bear on the city of the City Hall to prevent the necessity of this."

This was received with cheers and yells of "When will you call us out?"

STEEL TRUST HEAD TALKS

President Farrell Says Corporations Must Deal Fairly.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Trenton, N. J., Nov. 13.—More than three hundred business and professional men of Trenton attended a dinner given this evening by President Henry G. Stoddard of the Trenton Iron Company, who is about to sever his connection with the United States Steel Corporation. President James A. Farrell of the Steel Corporation, former Governor Stokes, former Mayor Katzenbach of Trenton, President Campbell of the Trenton Pottery Company and Walter K. Bowne, of the Trenton Iron Company, were among the speakers.

"The tendency of commerce in our time has been steadily toward larger aggregations in every branch of industry," said Mr. Farrell, "but what shall say that the grand degree of responsibility runs unbroken to a lesser degree in large corporations than in small ones, and men connected with these large companies realize in the main that their position to-day and for all time, in order to be successful and to merit the approval of the public, must be a continued illustration of the potency of frank dealing through all of its forces and ramifications."

"There is something more in the world than dollars and cents. We all have responsibilities, and we must measure up to them. As a nation to command worldwide respect must be composed of upright, law-abiding and intelligent people, so must a business organization to merit approval and success choose of its directors, officials and salesmen men of unquestioned integrity and unimpeachable honor."

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When the same question was put to Commissioner Edwards his remark was: "What can they do? The police did the finest work they could have done yesterday."

NEW PATROLMAN ATTACKED.

Seven toughs, believed to be strike sympathizers, attacked Frederick H. Berg, a young probationary patrolman, as he

(Photographs by The American Press Association.)

was on post at Second avenue and 123d street at dawn yesterday morning and beat him into unconsciousness. A citizen who was passing the corner a little after 5 o'clock saw the body in the street and informed Harlem Hospital, where Berg was taken. Later he revived sufficiently to describe his assailants.

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TELLS CANADA'S ATTITUDE

Trade Minister, at Club Dinner, Explains Reciprocity's Defeat.

"STILL NEED PROTECTION"

Says His Country Is but a Nation Building, While the United States Is a Nation Built.

George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Cabinet of the new Prime Minister of Canada, explained to the Canadian Club of New York last night at the Hotel Astor just what motives moved the voters who disapproved of the Laurier administration on the issue of reciprocity.

The reason, he said, was that the Canadian people did not like the "peculiar form of that agreement." The explanation he summed up in these words:

"We in Canada are British, we intend to remain British to the last crack of doom, and we could not have done so under that pact. We're not strong enough, nor big enough, to throw down the barriers of protection."

Andrew Carnegie preceded the Canadian Minister on the list of speakers. The ironmaster devoted himself entirely to extolling the great example of peace that the two English-speaking nations of the North American continent have set for the world. In figurative language he pictured the three thousand mile border between the United States and Canada as being guarded by but "one tiny craft" of each country.

But to this feature of Mr. Carnegie's speech Mr. Foster took decided exception. "I'd like to have Mr. Carnegie take a look around the southern border of the Great Lakes," said Mr. Foster, "some time when he has leisure of five or six weeks, and then come back to the eighth annual dinner of this club next year and tell us whether he did not see more than 'one tiny craft' around there, lurking in the byways."